

VIDAVSKIY, L.M.; KOVAL'CHUK, V. Yu.; BYAKHOVA, N.I.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Enthalpy of oxidation with hydrogen peroxide of uranium (IV)
sulfate tetrahydrate and octahydrate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9
no.6:1489-1491 Je '63 (NIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

VIDAVSKIY, L.M.; LAVUT, E.G.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Conditions of the formation of various modifications of uranium trioxide.
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1371-1373 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.Spitsynym.

L 24210-65 EWC(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(o)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-Li/Ps-Li/Pu-Li
IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JQ
ACCESSION NR: AP5001908 S/0020/64/159/006/1371/1373

AUTHOR: Rachev, V. V. ; Kovba, L. M. ; Ippolitova, Ye. A.

32
15

TITLE: Investigation of the system $\text{UO}_2\text{-UO}_3$

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 6, 1964, 1371-1373

TOPIC TAGS: $\text{UO}_2\text{-UO}_3$ system, uranium oxide phase diagram, x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The results of the investigation are given of the system $\text{UO}_2\text{-U}_3\text{O}_8$ by the method of x-ray diffraction analysis at high temperatures. By studying different uranium oxides at high temperatures (up to 1150 C) a phase diagram is suggested (see fig 1 of the Enclosure) for the condensed state of the system $\text{UO}_2\text{-UO}_3$ consisting of only stable oxides. The diagram is based on the results of the present investigation and on the critical appraisal of data previously published. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova

Card 1/3

L 24210-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001999

(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 15May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 014

Card2/3

L 24210-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001999

ENCLOSURE: 01

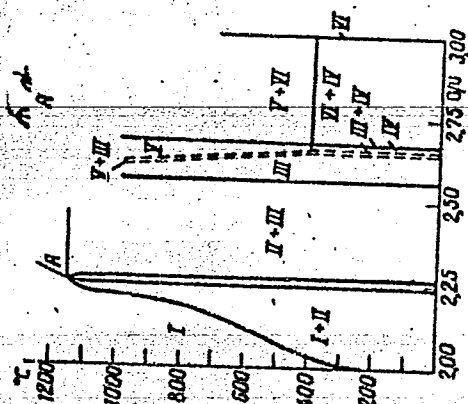


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of UO_2 - UO_3 system
 I. UO_{2+x} , II- U_4O_{9+x} III- $\text{U}_5\text{O}_{13+x}$, IV- U_3O_{8-x} , V- U_3O_{8-x} VI. $-\text{UO}_3$

Card 3/3

VIDAVSKIY, L.M.; BYAKHOVA, N.I.; KOVALICHUK, V.Yu.; IPFOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Preparation of amorphous uranium trioxide by thermal decomposition
of uranium peroxide dihydrate. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 19 no.4:33-
34 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

VIDAVSKIY, L.M.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.Yu.; BYAKHOVA, N.I.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Enthalpy of the reaction of amorphous uranium trioxide with
sulfuric acid. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 19 no.5:65-68
S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 51816-65 EWT(m) ES

ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

UR/0189/65/000/002/0039/0043

AUTHORS: Kuz'micheva, Ye. U. ; Rozanova, O. N. ; Kovba, L. M. ; Ippolitova, Ye. A.

TITLE: The investigation of U_2O_5

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 2, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, lattice parameter, thermal stability/ RKD 57
camera, RKU 86 camera

ABSTRACT: A phase of uranium oxide obtained from sulfuric acid solution was studied for the purpose of determining composition more precisely, discovering the structure and thermal stability, and refining the conditions of synthesis. The test material was obtained from ammonium dihydrate and hydrated uranium peroxide. The material was dissolved at 100C, and CO gas was passed through the solution for 2-40 hours. The total uranium content was determined by the ammonia method. Tetravalent uranium was determined by the vanadate or iodate method. Phase analysis was carried out with RKD-57 and RKU-86 cameras with CuK

Card 1/2

L 51816-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011852

radiation (Ni filter). Results show that U_2O_5 , the phase sought, crystallizes in the hexagonal system. The lattice parameters at 20, 100, and 175°C are, respectively (giving a(kX) first, c(kX) second): 3.935 ± 0.002 and 4.118 ± 0.001 , 3.9375 ± 0.002 and 4.117 ± 0.002 , and 3.938 ± 0.003 and 4.121 ± 0.003 . The corresponding ratios (c/a) are 1.047, 1.045, and 1.047. It is seen that rise in temperature causes some expansion of the lattice but no appreciable change in parameter ratios. At 200°C, however, U_2O_5 disappears. It appears to be stable only below this temperature. The fact that U_2O_5 forms from a solution of U_3O_8 in sulfuric acid is not considered proof of any particular structure of the oxides or that the formula of U_3O_8 ought to be $UO_3 \cdot U_2O_5$. It is an intermediate phase. The oxides U_3O_7 , U_4O_9 , or UO_2 are not formed during solution of U_3O_8 because of the failure of crystallizing centers of the cubic and tetragonal phases to form. There is no such difficulty for U_2O_5 since the conversion from U_3O_8 to U_2O_5 is accompanied merely by the migration of some oxygen into the U_3O_8 lattice. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUB CODE: GO, SS

SUBMITTED: 17 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 gph

RACHEV, V.V.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

High-temperature X-ray diffraction study of the uranium-oxygen system in the $UO_{2,00}$ - $UO_{2,40}$ interval. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3:573-575 Mr 1965. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Moskva.

PECHUROVA, N.I.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Reaction of ammonium hydroxide with uranyl nitrate and sulfate.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:918-922 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

RACHEV, V.V.; SMUROVA, V.S.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Study of the system uranium - oxygen in the $UO_{2,50}$ - $UO_{2,67}$
range by the method of high-temperature X-ray phase-shift
analysis. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.12:2796-2800 D '65.
(MIRA 19s1)

L 22562-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/ENP(t) IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AP6012926 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/003/0573/0575

AUTHOR: Rachev, V. V.; Kovba, L. M.; Ippolitova, Ye. A.

ORG: Faculty of Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: High temperature x-ray diffraction study of the system uranium-oxygen in the range UO sub 2.00-UO sub 2.40

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 573-575

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction analysis, uranium, oxygen, specific volume, phase transition

ABSTRACT: High-temperature X-ray diffraction was used to study the phase diagram of the uranium-oxygen system in the range UO_{2.00}-UO_{2.20} at 850-1150°C. It was established that the homogeneous phase region of UO_{2+x} is slowly expanded from UO_{2.19} at 850° to UO_{2.25} at 1150°C. The phase U₄O_{9+x} has a narrow homogeneous region, very little changed temperature. Between 1100 and 1150°C a phase transformation of the order-disorder type occurs which is accompanied by a sharp increase specific volume. The coefficients of linear expansion of the UO_{2+x} and U₄O_{9+x} phases are calculated for 850-1150°C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Oct63 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 009

UDC: 546.791:539.26

Card 1/1 BK

ACC NR: 34346-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG
AP6010714 SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/66/000/001/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Koshcheyev, G. G.; Rachev, V. V.; Ippolitova, Ye. A.; Zhelankin, A. V. 48
ORG: Inorganic Chemistry Department, Moscow State University (Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of the oxygen/uranium ratio in uranium oxides by controlled-potential coulometric analysis 21 41

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 1, 1966, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, electrochemical analysis, oxygen, electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the applicability of the coulometric method proposed by W. M. Mac Nevin and B. B. Baker (Anal. Chem. 24, 986, 1952) to the determination of the ratio O/U in uranium oxides. The latter were dissolved in concentrated orthophosphoric acid, and a 1 M H₂SO₄ solution was used as the background solution. Uranium (VI) was reduced at a cathode potential of -0.24 V for 3-4 min, and the current intensity was recorded every 15-30 sec. To determine the total uranium, U(IV) was oxidized chemically to U(VI) by cerium (IV) at a cathode potential of -0.05 V, then uranium was again reduced as before. The amount of uranium was calculated from the formula

$$U(VI) = \frac{E_0 \times I_0}{96.5 \times 2.303 \times K}$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.7

Card 2/2 ULR

IPSER, I., dr. DrSc.

"Electroencephalography" by F.Schwartz, H.Reetz. Reviewed by
J.Ipser. El tech obzor 54 no.1:30-32 Ja '65.

IPSER, Josef, MUDr.; VOKOUN, Josef

Effect of capacity resistance of human body on the exactness of
high frequency electrical plethysmography. Cas. lek. cesk. 94
no.23:618-624 3 June 55.

1. Z vyskumneho ustavu lazenskeho.

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY

high frequency, electrical, exactness, eff. of
capacity resistance of body.)

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

capacity resistance of human body, eff. on
exactness of high frequency plethysmography.)

IPSER, J.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/12 Physiology, etc. Dec 56

5678. IPSER J. Vyzkonného Úst. Lázeňského, Praha. *Elektrofysiologické základy iontoforesy. Electrophysiological basis of iontophoresis FYSIAT. VESTN. (Praha) 1955, 33/4 (127-146) Graphs 3 Tables 2 Illus. 1

The amount of material transferred increases more slowly as the current dose increases. Cations are held back more than anions. If the competition of the H ions produced at the electrode is eliminated by preliminary alkalization of the anode solution and the competition of the OH ions by acidification of the cathode solution, the amounts transferred for the same current dose are increased 100 to 300%. In the course of iontophoresis an average amount of 0.02-0.03 mEq. of anions (chiefly Cl) and 0.08-0.09 mEq. of cations (chiefly Na, K and Ca) from the sweat gets into the electrode solutions. If the amount of drug used is large in comparison with the amount of interfering ions, the quantitative yield of the iontophoresis is greater. No appreciable shift of the solvent (which would correspond to electroosmotic transport) has been observed. It is concluded that the iontophoresis of dissociated substances follows the laws of electrolysis and not of electroosmosis. In numerous experiments on surviving human skin it was demonstrated that the ions penetrate only very slowly through the skin and do not appear on the other side until about 0.01 mEq. of ions per sq. cm. (ion capacity of the skin) has been administered. With physiologically tolerable current density this would take several hours. This marked slowing can be ascribed to the considerable loss of tension gradient in the narrow tissue interstices, as has been demonstrated with models. After iontophoresis carried out in the usual way, thus, a depot of ions in the skin is formed. During iontophoresis, polarization of the skin develops under the electrodes and increases rapidly, reaching a maximum of 300-600 mv. after 20-25 min. After iontophoresis the depolarization follows a hyperbolic curve and takes 3-5 hr. The depolarization is speeded up by active hyperaemia and slowed down by circulatory occlusion or by atropine. From these findings it is possible to calculate a sufficiently exact dosage of dissociable drugs for iontophoresis, if the following con-

5678 CONT

ditions are fulfilled: (1) precise alkalization of the anode solution and acidification of the cathode solution; (2) at least 2.0 mEq. of cations or 1.0 mEq. of anions must be used per application; the transferred amount is then directly proportional to the current dose. It has been shown that with the usual current dosage of 300 ma./min. it is possible to introduce 1.7 mg. of Na, 2.9 mg. of K, 1.5 mg. of Ca, 0.5 mg. of Li, 5.1 mg. of Ba, 2.9 mg. of Cl, 5.3 mg. of Br, 8.5 mg. of I, 4.0 mg. of SO₄ or 11.5 mg. of salicylate ion into the skin depot.

Ipsier - Prague

Z vyzkumneho ustavu lazenskeho v Praze, red. prof. Mudr K.
Prerovsky. (Ion Transfer)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.
Blood Vessels.

T-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55626.

Author : Ipsor, Iosif.

Inst :

Title : The Elasticity of the Arteries.

Orig Pub: Czechosl. med. obozr., 1956, 2, No 2, -137-150.

Abstract: The possible method is described to determine the elastic properties of vessel walls with the aid of the oscillometric curve. The arterial distensibility (D) of the extremities is determined by their exponential characteristics. The basic parameters of these characteristics - the initial D and the reduction of D - may be obtained directly from the oscillometric data on human extremities. By determining the

Card : 1/2

Inst. of Balneology, Prague

80

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005 730

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.
Blood Vessels.

T-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55626.

It is possible to distinguish between the functional adaptory changes in the vessel tonus and the structural changes. Studies were also made of D changes in hypertension, whereby it was demonstrated that age determined fibrosis not only affects the aorta, but also spreads to the arteries of the extremities, and manifests itself by diminishing D and by compensatory increase of the arterial lumen.

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology - Toxicology - General Problems.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18439

is expressed in hyperemia and acceleration of diffusion, and if this reaction turns out to be ineffective, then skin necrosis occurs. Therefore it is not possible to introduce therapeutic substances into an organism by means of electric current on the basis of an electroosmotic mechanism. -- A.G. Brusilivskaya

Card 4/4

IPSER, Josef: MEDLACHOVA, Eliska; VESSELY, Emil

Comparison of thermic effects of hyperthermic mud and water baths.
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.29:914-917 12 July 57.

1. Vyskumny ustav balneologie, Panskvate v Praze, reditel prof.
MUDr. F. Prerovsky.

(BALNEOLOGY,

eff. of hyperthermic water baths, comparison with
hypothermic muds (Cs))

(MUD THERAPY

eff. of hyperthermic muds, comparison with hyperthermic
water baths (Cs))

IPSER, Iosef (Chekhoslovakiya)

Electrochemical and electrophysical studies on ionophoresis and galvanization. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 23 no.5: 399-407 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bal'neologii v Prage (dir. - prof. doktor Karel Przherovskiy).
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

FRANZ, Stanislav; HODER, Josef; IPSER, Josef; MATENA, Vladimir; POCH, Robert

Medical apparatus and appliance. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.23-24:759-761
6 June 58.

1. Gyn. por. odd. Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze-Krci, prednosta prim.
dr. S. Franz, I. chir. klinika KU, prednosta akademik A. Jirasek,
Vyskumny ustav balneologicky, reditel prof. dr. K. Prerovsky, Vyskumny
ustav stomatologicky, reditel doc. dr. J. Kostlan, interna klinika hyg.
fakulty, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jonas. St. F., Praha 12, Srobarova 23.

(APPARATUS,

prod. in Czech. (Cs))

IPSER, Josef, MUDr.

Temperature measurement in biology and medicine. Jemna mech
opt 6 no.1:12-14 Ja '61.

*

IPSER, Josef

New data on the method of iontophoresis. Cesk. dermat. 36 no.2:
73-79 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav balneologicly v Praze, red. prof. dr. K. Prerovsky.

(IONTOPHORESIS) (DERMATOLOGY ther.)

IPSER, JOSEF

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Balneological Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav balneologicky)
Prague; Director (Reditel) MUDr K Prerovsky

Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol XXXIX, No 3, June 1961,
pp 129-138

Data: "The Electrochemical Potential Produced by the Passage of
Galvanic Current Through Tissue."

Authors:

IPSER, Josef

KONECNY, Milan

DASSOWITZOVA, Marie

IPSER, Josef
~~SURNAME~~ (in caps); Given Name
Country: Czechoslovakia (2)
Academic Degrees: [not given]
Affiliation: Balneological Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav balneologicky),
Prague; Director (Reditel): Prof MUDr Karel Prerovsky
Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol XXXIX, No 3, June 1961,
pp 139-144
Data: "The Effect of Alcoholic Solutions on the Transmission
of Substances by Iontophoresis."

137

IPSER, Josef

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Physiatrics, Balneology and Climatology Research Institute /Vyzkumny ustav pro
fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii/ Director /reditel/ K. PREROVSKY, MD
Prague

Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol 39, No 5, Oct 1961; pp 282-290

Data: "Skin as an Obstacle in Deep Galvanotherapy"

IPSER, Josef

KONECNY, Milan

670 981643

IPSER, J.

Czechoslovakia

Research Institute for Physiatry, Balneology and
Climatology -- Prague (Výzkumný ústav pro fyziatrii,
balneologii a klimatologii -- Praha); Director:
K. PŘEROVSKÝ, Prof. Dr.

Prague, Fysiatrický Věstník, No 5, 1962, pp 253-258

"Electrophysiological Problems in the Application of
Galvanic Current."

IPSER, J.

Czechoslovakia
Research Institute for Physiatry, Balneology and
Climatology -- Prague (Výzkumný ústav pro
fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii -- Praha)

Prague, Fysiatrický Věstník, No 5, 1962, pp 259-264

"Relationship between the Physical and the Physiological
Part of Thermoregulatory Phenomena."

IPSER, J.

Application of information on the air-cover layer in physical therapy and diagnosis. Fysiat. vestn. 43 no.5:293-300 S '65.

1. Vyskumny ustav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii v Praze (reditel prof. dr. K. Prerovsky).

IPSER, J.

The application of experimental diagnostic methods in psychiatrics.
Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.49/50:1356-1360 10 D '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii v
Praze-8-Bulovka (reditel prof. dr. K. Prerovsky). Submitted
June 1965.

SHUBIK, V.M.; IRADIONOVA, L.V.

Clinical and bacteriological parallels in the treatment of dysentery with synthonycin associated with streptomycin. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.10:34-39 0 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii i kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, therapy.

chloramphenicol with streptomycin (Rus))

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use.

dysentery, bacillary, with streptomycin (Rus))

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use.

dysentery, bacillary, with chloramphenicol (Rus))

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; AZARYAN, A.S.; IRADYAN, M.A.; AROYAN, A.A.

Derivatives of benzofuran. Report No.10: Synthesis of some
N-alkyl-N-(3-methylbenzofurfuryl)-N',N'-dialkyl ethylenediamines.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 16 no.4:407-415 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; AROYAN, A.A.; AZARYAN, A.S.; IRADYAN, M.A.

Synthesis of some amino esters of 4-alkoxy-3-methylbenzoic acids. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 16 no.5:483-490 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

AROYAN, A.A.; AZARYAN, A.S.; IRADYAN, M.A.

Quinoline derivatives. Part 4: Reactions of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-
quinoline. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18 no.1:76-82 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-5-8533

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5,
pp 19-20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: L'vov, A. S., Iraidov, F. I., and Mileschin, I. D.

TITLE: Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo. Vol 3, M.-L., 1958, pp 4-6

ABSTRACT: During erection of two type TP-230-2 boilers, a block-type lining in accordance with TKZ blueprints was used. The furnace walls were built of "sovelit" 50-mm slabs, 125-mm diatomaceous brick, and 113-mm grog brick. Before the blocks were placed, economizer tubes were secured by pneumatic mortar application at the bottom of the erection platform; steam superheater tubes and shielding tubes were wound with asbestos rope where they passed through the lining. No ears or places for securing them were indicated on the erection drawings. The ears were made as shown in the accompanying figure; they were welded to the side of the shield frame, above the center of gravity of

Card 1/3

SOV/112-59-5-8533

Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

the block in such a way that when lifted, the block raked by 10° from the vertical. This facilitated placing the block home. The block was lined on the erection platform equipped with a gantry crane and a mortar plant having two 80-liter mortar mixers and one 250-liter concrete mixer. A VVG-1 vibrator was used. Before the lining work was begun, a tentative assembly of all shields in the wall blocks was tried. The shields were smeared, then the sovelit slabs, the diatomaceous and grog bricks were placed. A casing was welded to the shields, and hangers for securing the reinforcements were installed. Mortar and diatomaceous brick were placed on the casing. Reinforcements and formwork were installed, and the concrete was placed. The ready-made blocks were delivered to the boiler plant on flat-top cars upon which the blocks were propped in an inclined position. During erection, the block top was secured by angle bolts, and the block bottom was tightened by an electric-winch cable. Block-stiffening members were so arranged that they

Card 2/3

SOV/112-59-5-8533

Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

would not interfere with the block placement. The blocks were placed from the inside, prior to the installation of the shields. Of the total lining weight, 630 tons, the blocks constituted 321 tons, i. e., 51%. Weights of all 45 blocks and the lining materials are tabulated.

P.I.A.

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7003487

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/00/004/006/0022/0020

AUTHOR: Neklesova, I. D.; Alimov, P. I.; Kudrina, M. A.; Iraidova, I. S.

ORG: Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, AN SSSR, Kazan'
(Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Relationship between the chemical structure of certain amido esters and imides of phosphoric acid and their toxicity

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: phosphoric acid, imide, insecticide, weed killer

ABSTRACT: About 50 amido esters of phosphoric acid and acylimidophosphates were synthesized and tested under laboratory conditions for toxicity to warm-blooded animals, insecticidal activity, and phytocidal properties to establish the possibility of their use as insecticides and determine the influence of individual chemical radicals upon the biological activity of the substances. The test specimens were white mice, granary weevils, house flies, and the bean aphid. The most interesting compounds were also tested on the rice weevil, the spider mite, gypsy moth larvae, and the migratory locust. Replacement of the OC_2H_5 group situated on the phosphorus atom in amido esters of phosphoric acid and acylimidophosphates by the OCH_3 group led to a decrease in the toxicity of the compounds with respect to warm-blooded animals. Increasing the

UDC: 661.718.1: 541.697

Card 1/2

L 10787-67

ACC NR: AP7003487

length of the hydrocarbon radical situated at the phosphorus atom in amido esters of phosphoric acid and acylimidophosphates lowered the toxicity both for warm-blooded and for invertebrate animals. The diethylamide group in amido esters and amides of phosphorus acids lowers the toxicity of the compounds in comparison with the dimethylamide group. When the O-2,2-dichlorovinyl group was replaced by the O-chloroallyl radical in mixed esters of phosphoric acid, the insecticidal properties of the compounds were sharply reduced. Replacement of the OC_2H_5 group in O,O-diethyl-O'-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)phosphate by the $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ group lowered the toxicity of the compound for warm-blooded animals. When two OC_2H_5 groups in the same compound were replaced by the $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ group, there was a further decrease in the toxicity for warm-blooded animals, a sharp decrease in the contact activity, and an intensification of the systemic action of the compound. The presence of a double bond in the compounds between the nitrogen and carbon atoms (P-N-C) sharply reduced the insecticidal properties of the compounds. Among the compounds studied, amidophosphates exhibiting systemic properties with respect to gnawing pests were detected (SD_{50} for warm-blooded animals was 85-150 mg/kg). Such compounds included: O-methyl-O-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-N-dimethylamidophosphate and O-dichlorovinyl-N,N-tetramethyldiamidophosphate. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 016 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 *llh*

NEKLESOVA, I.D.; IRAIDOVA, I.S.; PUSENKOVA, I.V.

Assay of residual quantities of tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
by biological methods. Biokhimiia 28 no.4:676-681 J1-Ag '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Khimicheskii institut imeni Arbuzova AN SSSR, Kazan'.

IRAK, A. [translator]; KORBA, A., red.; LAUL, U., tekhn. red.

[Regulations on safety engineering; steam boilers, pressure vessels, hoisting machinery] Ohutustehnika eeskirjad: Aurukatlad, survemahutid, tõsteseadmed. Teine, täiendatud ja parandatud trükk. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1960. 285 p. [In Estonian] (MIRA 15:1)
(Industrial safety)

IRAK, A. YU.

IRAK, A. YU. -- "Water Surface Heaters for Technological Heat Supply." Acad Sci Estonian SSR, Inst of Power Engineering, Tallin, 1955 (Dissertation For the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis'. No. 37. 3 September 1955

IRAK, A. Yu.
IRAK, A. Yu.

Heat exchange in spray-type gas water heaters. Gaz. prom. no. 1:34-38
(MIRA 11:2)

Ja '58.

(Hot water supply) (Heat--Transmission)

SOV/23-58-4-5/13

AUTHOR: Irak, A.Yu., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers
When Using Inserted Tablets (Teploobmen v
trubchatykh kamerakh goreniya pri primenenii
nasadok)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 4,
pp 305-312 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gas is gaining importance in the USSR. This fact
necessitates a modernization of the existing
steam and water heating boilers, their adaptation
to gas fuel, and the designing of new gas boilers.
However, only limited experimental data is avail-
able for the calculations of gas combustion
chambers. The following formula is at present used
for calculation of stationary steam boilers:

$$\Theta = \frac{Bo^{0,6}}{1 + Bo^{0,6}}, \quad \Theta \text{ meaning the relation of the}$$

Card 1/6

SOV/23-58-4-5/13

Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers When Using Inserted Tablets

temperature of the point to be considered to the theoretical combustion temperature, and Bo - the Boltzmann figure. Almost no data is available for high-tension combustion chambers of small dimensions, where heat transfer by convection is of some importance. Joint experiments of the Institut promyshlennykh problem AN ESSR and of the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni M.I. Kalinina (Institute of Industrial Problems AS ESSR and of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin) have shown that for tubular combustion chambers of 50-150 mm in diameter, and a length amounting to the 10-fold of the diameter, the heat exchange may be expressed by the formula

$$\frac{\theta}{1 + \theta} = C \sqrt[3]{Bo}.$$

Card 2/6

SOV/23-58-4-5/13

Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers When Using Inserted Tablets

the value factor c being dependent on Reynold's figures and on the diameter of the chamber. The gas and air mixing conditions become more favorable when using the chamotte inserts, thus making it possible to shorten the length of the combustion chamber considerably. The ceramic linings in the combustion chamber act as radiants causing a considerable change in the heat exchange. For a closer examination of this problem, experimental researches were carried out at the Power Engineering Institute of the AS ESSR. On this occasion, oil shale gas was burned in a combustion chamber of 150 cm in diameter, which was water-cooled. The experiments have proved that in case of a diffusion combustion of gas, the use of inserts may shorten the gas flame up to 450 mm. The hydraulic resistance increases slightly: in respect to the gas and air to the

Card 3/6

SOV/23-53-4-5/13

Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers When Using Inserted Tablets

15 mm water column, thus proving the expediency of the inserts. The best results were obtained by introducing two 30 mm thick chamotte inserts into the combustion chamber, with a sectional area of the holes amounting to 50% of the chamber section. The experiments made with a combustion chamber 455 mm in length were characterized by a heat load of $20 \cdot 10^6$ large calories/cu m/h with a heat output of the heating surface of up to 55,000 large calories/sq m/h. Gas consumption amounted to 15 cu m/h, equal to a capacity of about 50,000 large calories/h, taking 3,200 large calories/cu m as the heat value. The development of this data made it possible to establish the following relation characterizing the heat exchange of the combustion chamber:

$$\frac{\theta}{1 - \theta} = 7,5 \left(\frac{Bo}{\epsilon} \right)^{0,6},$$

Card 4/6

SOV/23-58-4-5/13

Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers When Using Inserted Tablets

with ξ designating the degree of the combustion chamber blackness, and assuming that the inserts act as heat emitters. For the calculation of tubular combustion chambers, which in construction resemble the described chambers, the obtained relation may be applied within the limits of the parameter $Bo = 0,1$ to $0,4$ as was the case in the experiments. ξ A certain resemblance in the diffusion combustion of the gas makes it possible to use the above mentioned relation when calculating similar combustion chambers of various diameter. There are 3 graphs, 3 diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR
(Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences, Estonian SSR)

Card 5/6

SOV/23-58-4-5/13

Heat Exchange in Tubular Combustion Chambers When Using In-
serted Tablets

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1957

NOTE: Russian transliteration of names, titles and as-
sociations are used throughout this abstract.

Card 6/6

FADEYEVA, T.3.; IRKAYEVA, N.M.

Quality of pollen in the heterotic combinations of reciprocal hybrids
in strawberry. Issl. po gen. no.2:140-149 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

IRALY, ILONA

SZKELY, Jeno.; ANDRISKA, Jozsef, dr.; AUBER, Laszlo, dr.; CSONTOS,
Matyas, dr.; KADAR, Tibor, dr.; KEDVESSY, Gyorgy, dr.; IRALY,
Ilona, dr.; KEMENES, Janosne.; KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; KUN,
Ferenc.; LIGETI, Viktor.; SZENTMIKLOSI, Pal.

Document exhibition of pharmaceutical enterprises. Gyogyszeres 10
no.8:141-142 1 Aug 55

(PHARMACY,
in Hungary)

IRAN, Josef

Development of light assembly structures in the Severoceske
drevarske zavody National Enterprise. Drevo 20 no.2:58-59
F '65.

1. Severoceske drevarske zavody National Enterprise, Ceska
Lipa.

IRANEK-OSMECKI, K.

The small war in modern war. P. 10
BELLONA. (Instytut Historyczny im. Gen. Sikorskiego) London.
No. 2, Apr./June 1955

SOURCE: EEAL LG Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

IRANEK-OSMECKI, K.

Importance of the Warsaw uprising.

P. 11 (GLEBOWICZ, JERZY) Warsaw, Poland, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC. Vol. 7. No. 5. 1958

KERIMOV, D.M., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof., IRANI, M., kand.med.nauk
KERIMOV, S.

Dynamics of cardiovascular diseases and prophylactic measures.
Azerb.med.zhur. no.2:63-68 F '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (russkogo sektora)
(sav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. D.M. Abdulayev)
Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im.
N. Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.A.
Ryvasov).

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

IRANI, M. A.

"Seasonal Fluctuations of Arterial Pressure in People With Hypertension, Normal Tension, and Hypotension, and Special Features of the Treatment of Hypertensive Diseases Under the Climatic Conditions in Baku." Cand Med Sci, Azerbaijan State Medical Inst, Baku, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

IRANI, M.A.

Dynamics of the change in some components of blood coagulation under
the influence of naftalan therapy under health resort conditions.
Azerb. med. zhur. no.12:23-27 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(NAFTALAN—PETROLEUM—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION)

IRANI, M.A.; ISAZADE, G.M., prof.; AKOPYAN, A.Kh.; ABULAYEVA, L.D.

Effect of meteorological factors in Baku on the coagulation and
anticoagulation components in the blood of patients with cardio-
vascular diseases. Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.8:16-26 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

ABDULAYEV, D.M.; IRANI, M.A.

Dynamic study of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation system components in patients with myocardial infarct and chronic coronary insufficiency in relation to continuous and discontinuous anticoagulant treatment. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no.1:3-14 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

ABDULLAYEV, D.M.; ISANI, M.A.

Prolonged dicoumarin and palentan therapy in myocardial
infarction and chronic coronary insufficiency. Kardiologiya
5 no.1:81-82 Jan. '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gosital'noy terapii Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N. Narimanova, Baku.

IRANIY, P.B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 149

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii

Pribery i stendy. Tema 5, No. P-56-475 (Instruments and Instrument Stands.
Topic 5, No. P-56-475) Moscow, 1956, 10 p. 1,620 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR
po novoy tekhniki.

Chief Ed.: Udal'tsov, A. N.; Ed.: Yakovlev, D.A., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is addressed to those interested in the technique and
metering instruments used in the measurement of very low resistances and to
earth physicists interested in metering technique in measuring the suscep-
tibility of rock samples.

COVERAGE: The booklet contains two articles, one describing a pulse microhmeter,
the other an absolute permeability meter.

Card 1/3

Instruments and Instrument Stands (Cont.) 149

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Iranly, P. B., Engineer. A Pulse Microhmmeter

3

The article describes an instrument for measuring very low contact resistances (on the order of 1 microhm). Such meters are used, for example, in measuring bus connection resistances on the order of 0.1 to 5 microhms. The ammeter-voltmeter method for obtaining a visible deflection of the needle on a 10 mv scale is described. The method requires very high testing currents, on the order of 100 amperes when measuring 1 microhm. The author describes the microhmmeter developed by him at the "Uralslektroapparat" factory (author's certificate No. 94385). The operating principle of the instrument is based on the generation of high current (200 to 300 amperes) pulses. Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram of a microhmmeter for measuring low resistances (from 2 to 5,000 microhms) under shop conditions. Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram of a microhmmeter for measuring low resistances (in the $0.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ to 10 ohm range) in a closed circuit through the secondary coil of a stepdown transformer. Fig. 3 is a photograph of the apparatus used for checking the contact system of the MKP-110 oil circuit breaker. Fig. 4 is a structural and connection diagram of the instrument used to check the contact system of the VMG-133/111 oil circuit breaker. A table of pulse transformer coil winding data is given.

Card 2/3

• Instruments and Instrument Stands (Cont.) 149

There is one Soviet reference.

Zybin, K. Yu. An Absolute Permeability Meter

9

This instrument was developed by A.G. Kalashnikov at the Institute of Earth Physics, AN SSSR. The report is accompanied by a schematic diagram of the fluxmeter in circuit. Formulas are given for calculating susceptibility, flux, etc. The design and principle of operation of the instrument are described. The instrument is used in measuring the susceptibility of rock samples. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JF/mas
11-5-58

IRANIY, P.B., inzh.; RAUZIN, L.M., inzh.

Increasing the electrodynamic stability of RVU-type high capacity
disconnect switches by means of a magnetic terminal. Elek.sta.29
no.3:88-89 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Electric switchgear)

SOV/110-59-5-2/25

AUTHORS: Iraniy, P.B., Engineer and Belkov, B.V., Engineer

TITLE: A Standard Series of Isolators for Indoor Distribution Equipment (Yedinaya seriya raz'yediniteley dlya vnutrennikh raspredustroystv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Uralelektroapparat Works is producing a new standard series of isolators type RV for 400-600 and 1000 A, intended for indoor distribution equipment of 6 and 10 kV. Photographs of the 600 and 1000 A isolators appear in Fig 1 and 2. The new isolators type RV are better than the old type RVT in respect of cost of manufacture and erection, electrical properties and reliability. The dimensions and weights of the old and new types are compared in Table 1. The reductions have been secured by the design changes indicated in the drawing given in Fig 3, where the old and the new outlines are superimposed. The new contact construction is drawn in Fig 4, 5 and 6. The arrangement is such that electro-magnetic forces due to heavy currents increase the contact pressures, so that heavy contact springs are not required. It is shown by

Card 1/2

SOV/110-59-5-2/25

A Standard Series of Isolators for Indoor Distribution Equipment

the sketch in Fig 6, that the actual contact pressure is four times greater than that of the springs. Data about the electro-dynamic stability of the old and new types of isolator are given in Table 2 and it will be seen that the new type is much better. In the new isolator the maximum copper temperature after five seconds short-circuit does not exceed 300°C. Prolonged operating tests on isolator type RV carried out in the factory at rated current show that it is greatly superior to isolator type RVT in respect of stability contact resistance during transients. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: 3rd July 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/110-59-9-9/22

AUTHORS: Iranii, P.B., and Rusakov, G.F. (Engineers)

TITLE: An Automatic Installation for Drying the Insulation of Capacitor Bushings for High-voltage Switchgear

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 9, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is inconvenient to dry varnish-impregnated insulation in ovens. Something better even than infra-red drying is required. This article describes an automatic installation for drying the insulation of capacitor bushings. A schematic diagram of the method is shown in Fig 1. The insulation is dried internally by passing current through a brass tube fitted inside the insulation, and simultaneously its outside is heated by a steel cylinder in which eddy currents are set up by the current flowing in the brass tube. With this method drying occurs at a temperature of 160-170 °C and does not last more than one hour. The equipment is designed to dry eight bushing inserts simultaneously; a photograph is given in Fig 2 and sectional drawings in Fig 3. The drier is installed near the machines on which the bushing inserts are wound, and as they are completed the winder places them on vertical rods on a loading trolley. When full the trolley moves on rails to a loading platform; the inserts

Card 1/2

SOV/110-59-9-9/22

An Automatic Installation for Drying the Insulation of Capacitor
Bushings for High-voltage Switchgear

are then lifted up into the steel cylinders and make contact with the electric supply. Temperature and time control arrangements are provided and a signal is given when the drying process is complete. Various interlocks and safety devices are described. The equipment has been used for more than a year and is safe and reliable, the supply being at 12 V. The power consumption is low and the through-put high. The advantages of the method will be seen from tabulated comparative data for various methods of drying. The thermal efficiency of the system is about 30%, whereas for convection ovens it is less than 1% and for infra-red drying only 16-20%.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

IRANIY, P.B., inzh.

Determination of the heating of tank-type oil-break switches.
Elektrichestvo no.12:72-74 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskii
institut.

S/181/63/005/001/028/064
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Iran'yan, A. A.

TITLE: The elastic constants of third order for NaCl-type crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 177 - 186

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the third-order elastic constants $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, as defined by F. Birch (Phys. Rev. 71, 809, 1947), are derived via an expansion of the free deformation energy. The $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, which are the coefficients of this expansion, are expressed by the lattice parameters and the repulsive potential. For a central potential certain relations, as e.g. $C_{144}^0 = 2C_{123}^0$, $C_{456}^0 = 4C_{123}^0$, $C_{166}^0 = 4C_{112}^0$ ($C_{456}^0 = 2C_{144}^0$) are obtained where $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^0 = \phi_c(L_0)_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, $\phi_c(L, \alpha\beta)$ is the potential energy per lattice cell if all atoms are in their equilibrium position; L is the lattice constant. At $T = 0$, $L = L_0$. Birch's relation, $C_{456}^0 = 8C_{123}^0$ is said to be wrong. For the case of a Born-Meyer potential $C_{456}(T) = 2C_{144}(T)$

Card 1/2

The elastic constants ...

S/181/63/005/001/028/064
B102/B186

For room temperature and alkali halide crystals, $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ are calculated numerically and compared with experimental data. It is shown that five of these constants are sufficient for a good description of NaCl-type crystals. In all cases $C_{111} < 0$, $C_{112} < 0$, $C_{123} > 0$; it is supposed that this will be valid for all cubic lattices. The absolute values of C_{111} , C_{123} , C_{166} decrease with increasing T and those of C_{112} , C_{144} and C_{456} increase with T . For NaCl itself, the following values are obtained at $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$ for C_{111} , C_{123} , C_{112} , C_{144} , C_{166} and C_{456} : -9.09, 2.69, -3.44, 7.08, -12.6, and 14.2. These values show better agreement with experiment than the corresponding constants for KCl. There are 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe AS
USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1962

Card 2/2

IRANYI, Jeno, dr.; TARR, Jozsef, dr.

Observations on electric trauma. *Nepegeesszeguy* 35 no.9:246-250
Sept 54.

1. Kozlemeny a Fovarosi Villamos, Vasut Hgesszeguyi Oestalyarol
(vezeto orvos: Tarr Jozsef dr.)
(ELECTRICITY, injurious effects
electric inj., physiol. eff. & incidence)

EXCERPTA MEDICA SER 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

1249. SYMPTOMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE LSD INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS -
Adatok a kísérletes lysergav-diaethylamid psychosis tünettanához -
Irányi J. and Fráter R. Budapesti Orvostud. Egyet. Elme-Ideg-
kórtani Kln. Közl., Budapest - IDEGGY. SZ. 1957, 10/4 (97-101) Tables 1
In auto-experiments with LSD (dosage 10-60 μ g.), the symptomatology of an
intoxication psychosis of an acute exogenic reaction type with milder amentiform
tinging appeared. Schizophrenic-like phenomena could not be evaluated. In 29
mental patients, LSD was administered 44 times (dosage 10-150 μ g.). The
symptomatology of the intoxication was not in proportion to the administered dose
and showed a combination with the fundamental psychotic symptoms eventually ex-
tending or intensifying these. Besides the so-called diencephalic symptoms pheno-
mena suggesting temporal illusions could be observed (experiences of derealiza-
tion, sudden changes of mood). During the LSD experiments variations in oscillo-
metric values, resp. the effect of LSD on the peripheral circulation could not be
registered.

Country : HUNGARY V
 Category= : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology. Hallu-
 cinogens
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61573
 Author : Iranyi, J.; Frater, R.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Experimental Psychoses Produced by Diethylamide
 of Lysergic Acid (DLA)
 Orig. Pub. : Orv. hetilap, 1957, 98, No 41, 1115-1120
 Abstract : On the basis of a study of experimental psycho-
 ses, produced by peroral administration of 10-
 150 mcg. of DLA to 29 patients most of whom were
 in the chronic stage of schizophrenia, as well
 as on the basis of investigations carried out on
 themselves, the authors concluded that there was
 no relationship between reactions on the part of
 the majority of the subjects and the dose of DLA,
 both in regard to the character and the intensi-
 ty of clinical phenomena. Intoxication with DLA
 Card: 1/4

V - 43

Country : Hungary
 Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology.
 Hallucinogens.
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61573
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig Pub. :
 Abstract : resembles weakly marked psychotic reactions of
 the exogenous type. During the period of intoxi-
 cation, the following were observed: Romberg's
 sign, tremor of the eyelashes and hands, dys-
 arthria, muscular hypertonia, dizziness, ano-
 rexia, paresthesia, drowsiness, etc.; among psy-
 chic disturbances noted were disorders in per-
 ception (illusions, hallucinations, hyperacusis,
 olfactory disturbances, loss of sense of reali-
 zation and personal identity), and disorders of
 Card: 2/4

IRANYI, Jenone, Dr.

Psychopathological changes demonstrated in lysergic acid diethylamide intoxication in chronic schizophrenics. Ideg. szemle 12 no.3:79-84 Mar 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elme- Idegkörtani Klinikájának (Igazgató: Hyro Gyula dr. Egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, eff.

on profile of chronic schizophrenia, psychopathol. changes (Hun))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA

eff. of LSD on profile of dis., psychopathol. changes (Hun))

IRANYI, Jenone, Dr.

Structural analysis of hallucinations. Ideg. szemle 12 no.5:148-155
May 59.

1. A Budapesti Pszichiatriai Klinika (igazgato: dr. Nyiro Gyula egyetemi
tanar) kozlensege.

(HALLUCINATIONS

in schizophrenia, structural analysis (Hun))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, manifest.

hallucinations, structural analysis (Hun))

IRANYI, Jenó, dr.; VIDA, Margit, dr.

Diagnostic and therapeutic data on Bechterew's disease. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 12 no.6:153-162 D '59.

1. Az Országos Rheuma és Furdongyi Intézet (igazgató főorvos: Farkas Károly, az orvostudományok doktora) Fizikotherapiás Járóbetegrendelésének (főorvos: Irányi Jenó dr.) és CS. rheumacsatlányának (főorvos: Gaspar Géza dr.) közleménye.
(SPONDYLITIS ANKYLOSING)

IRANYI, Jeno, dr.; RIESS, Ede, dr.

Use of vibration-sensitivity test in Bechterew's disease.
Orv.hetil. 100 no.42:1507-1511 0 '59.

1. Országos Reuma és Furdogyi Intezet (igazgato foorvos:
Farkas Karoly dr., az orvostudományak doktora) fizikotherapida
járobeteg rendeleseenek (foorvos: Iranyi Jeno dr.) es reuma
"A" osztalyanak (foorvos: Riess Ede dr.) kozlemenye.
(SPONDYLITIS ANKYLOSING diag)
(VIBRATION)

OROVECZ, Bela, dr.; IRANYI, Jeno, dr.; SOMOGYI, Endre, dr.

Preventive measures for protecting employees working in
electromagnetic fields. Munkavedelem 6 no.4/6:34-39
'60.

1. Orszagos Mentoszolgalat; Orszagos Rheuma es
Furdougyl Intezet Fizikotherapias Jarobetegrendelese;
Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Igazsagugyi Orvostani
Intezete.

IRANYI, Jenő, dr.; MIGRAY, Sándor, dr.

The first Hungarian-made current-exciting device usable in all fields of current-exciting therapy has been prepared; Myotest B, the modern current-exciting device. Ujit lap 12 no.5:21 10 Mr '60.

IRANYI, Jenone, dr.

ISD studies in electroshock-treated schizophrenic patients.
Ideg. szemle 13 no.3:65-73 Mr '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Pszichiatriai klinikájának
(Igazgató: Nyíró, Gyula, dr. egyetem tanár) közleménye.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA ther.)
(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC)
(LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE pharmacol.)

IRANYI, Jeno, dr.

Some misbeliefs on electric shock. Elet tud 15 no.7:221-222
14 F '60.

OROVECZ, Bela, dr.; IRANYI, Jeno, dr.; SOMOGYI, Endre, dr.

Are radio-frequency electric waves harmful? Musz elet 15 no.12:6
Je '60. (KEAI 9:9)

(Electric waves) (Radio)

IRANYI, Jeno, dr.; OROVECZ, Bela, dr.; SOMOGYI, Endre, dr.

Disorders of the vegetative nervous system caused by complex of physical factors. Orv.hetil. 101 no.27:941-945 3 J1 '60.

1. Országos Reuma- és Furdógyi Intézet, Országos Mentoszolgalat,
Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet.
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM dis.)

KOVACH, A.G.; BAGDY, D.; BALAZS, R.; ANTONI, F.; GERGELY, J.; MENYHART, J.; IRANYI, M.; KOVACH, E.

Traumatic shock and adenosine triphosphate. Acta physiol. hung.
3 no.2:330-344 1952. (CML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Biochemistry of Budapest University.

KOVACH, A.G.; TAKACS, L.; MANYHART, J.; IRANYI, M.; KAIMAR, Z.

Phosphorylation of glycogen in shock. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:
357-366 1952. (CML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Budapest University.

IRANYI, M. 1952

(Physiology Inst. & Biochem. Inst. of Budapest Med. Univ.)

"Effect of Heparin on Histamine Shock."

Kiserl. Orvostud. 1952 4/2(139-142)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 113

KOVACH, A.:TAKACS, L.:MENYHART, J.:IRANYI, M.:KALMAR, Z.

Carbohydrate metabolism in shock. III. Study of the glucogen phosphorylation(phosphorylase) in shock. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 5: 345-352 Oct 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Kovach, Takacs, and Menyhart. 2. Physiology Institute of Budapest Medical University.

IRANYI, M.
IRANYI, M.; KOVACH, A.G.B.; ROHEIM, P.

Salt and water self-selection in ischaemic shock. Acta physiol. hung.
13 no.1:15-19 1957.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(SHOCK, exper.

water & salt intake in rats after ischemic shock)

(SODIUM CHLORIDE

intake in rats after ischemic shock)

(WATER

same)

KOVACH, A.G.B.; ROHMIM, P.S.; IRANYI, M.; KISS, S.; ANTAL, J.

Effect of the isolated perfusion of the head on the development of ischemic and hemorrhagic shock. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.3:231-238 1958.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest

(SHOCK, exper.

eff. of isolated perfusion of head with normal blood on
develop. of ischemic & hemorrhagic shock in dogs)

KOVACH, A.G.B.; ROHEIM, P.S.; IRANYI, M.; KOVACH, E.

Renal function in hemorrhagic shock, with the head perfused with normal blood. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.3:247-254 1958.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(SHOCK, exper.

eff. of isolated perfusion of head with normal blood on kidney funct. in hemorrhagic shock in dogs)

(KIDNEYS, physiol.
same)

KOVACH, Ariaszid; KLEINSORGE, Helmut; ROHEIM, Pal; IRANYI, Magdolna; ROSNER, Klaus.

Central and peripheral actions of pascatal (N-methyl-piperidyl-3-methyl-phenothiazine) in cross-circulatory experiments. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3:271-278 Apr-June 58.

1. Orvostudományi Egyetem Elektani Intézete, Budapest és a Friedrich Schiller Egyetem Belgyógyászati Poliklinika, Jena.

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, eff.

mepazine on central & peripheral blood circ. in cross-circ. exper. in dogs (Hun))

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS, eff.

same)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, eff. of drugs on

mepazine on central & peripheral circ. in cross-circ. exper. in dogs (Hun))

IRANYI, Magdolna; KOVACH, Arisztid; ROHEIM, Pal

Choice of fluids and salt in ischemic shock. Kiserletes orvostud 9
no.5-6:607-610 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

(SHOCK, exper.

eff. of ischemic shock on choice of fluids & salt solutions
by rats (Hun))

(FLUIDS

same)

(SODIUM CHLORIDE

same)

V

Country : HUNGARY
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquillizers.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27717

Author : Kovach, Arisztid; Kleinsorge, Helmuth, Rohcim, Pal;
Iranyi, Magdolna; Rosner, Klaus

Inst :
Title : On Central and Peripheral Action of Pacatal (N-methyl-
piperydil-3-methyl-phenothiazin) in Experiments with
Cross Circulation.

Orig Pub: Kiserl. orvostud., 1958, 10, No 2-3, 271-278

Abstract: It was shown on narcotized dogs, by means of a
method of cross circulation, that introduction of
pacatal (I) into the cerebral blood flow (CBF) leads
to an increase of blood pressure, and, into the blood
flow of the trunk (BFT), to decrease of blood pressure.

Card : 1/3

V-15

V

Country : HUNGARY
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquilizers.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27717

In introduction of I with adrenalin (II) into CBF, I inhibits the effect of II; introduction of II into CBF and I into BFT inhibits only peripheral reactions to II and vice versa; central introduction of I inhibits only those peripheral reactions to introduction of II which have a bearing on CBF. Peripheral introduction of I clearly inhibits only the peripheral effects of II introduced into BFT. The influence of I on effects which are conditioned by acetylcholine is less significant than on the effects of II. The action of lobelin is inhibited by I only in cases of introduction of both preparations into the same half of the body. I inhibits the re-

Card : 2/3

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquilizers.

V

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27717

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051873

flexes from sinus only in injection into BFT. In accordance with the opinion of the authors, the described effects of I cannot be explained exclusively by its sympatholytic property. - From the authors' resume

Card : 3/3

V-16

KOVACH, Arisztid, G.B.; ROHEIN, Pal, S.; IRANYI, Magdolna; KISS, Sandor;
ANTAL, Janos

Effect of isolated perfusion of the head on the development of

KISS, S.; KOVACH, A.G.B.; IRANYI, M.; ANTAL, J.; DODA, M.; MONOS, E.

Effect of hypothalamic lesion on phosphatide metabolism in the liver. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.4:303-312 1959

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.
(PHOSPHOLIPIDS, metabolism)
(LIVER, metabolism)
(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiology)

DENES, Zsuzsanna, dr. (Budapest, VIII. Meso Iare ut 19/b II.e.75); EHLER,
Lazslo, dr. (Budapest, VIII. Meso Iare ut 19/b II.e.75.); IRAS, Jeno,
dr., orszagos igazgato.

The significance of peroxidase enzyme in "senectus precox". Biol kozl
9 no.1:97-102 '61.

1. A Munkakepessegesokkenest Velenonyezo Orvosi Bizottsagok
Laboratoriuma.

13 257

11 5
2 0

GLAVANAKOVA, V.; IRASEK, V.

Use of vacuum extraction in breech presentation. Akush.ginek.
(Sofia) 3 no.1:22-25 '64

*